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without a knowledge of the exact dimensions, and in the case of a statuette or vase one is deprived of a useful means of comparison with specimens in other collections.

Among the greatest treasures of the museum are the contents of the Barberini Tomb at Praeneste which have been often described but still await a comprehensive publication. The author enumerates the bronze tripods and vessels, the silver bowls, the gold granulated work which rivals that from the Regolini-Galassi Tomb at Cervetri,<sup>1</sup> and the ivories, among which is the curious group of the lion who scrunches the leg of a small human being extended along the beast's back, with his long hair strewn out behind his head. This group, with the curious attitude of the dead body, recalls the similar specimen from the Regolini-Galassi Tomb<sup>2</sup> and a fragment in the Ashmolean Museum, where the dead man lies in the same position. The rich and varied collection demonstrates the advanced stage of civilization reached by the rulers of Praeneste at that period, and, above all, it clearly proves the well-established commercial relations which they enjoyed with the Orient as regards both imported goods and the foreign artists who came to work in the country and profit by such an advantageous local market.

Around the room are arranged mirrors and cistae of the fourth to second centuries, many of them interesting for the subjects engraved upon them, and also for the exquisite workmanship of the figure groups forming the handles and feet. Pre-eminent among them is the cista Ficoroni, recently transferred from the Museo Kircheriano, in which the story depicted, the skilful ordinance of the figures in the field, the beautiful draughtsmanship, and the fact that certain of the figures recur in vase paintings, as for example on a vase in the Hope Collection, render probable the suggestion of a Polygnotan derivation.

The book is completed by an additional bibliography, a comparatively accurate index, and clear and well-chosen plates. The lucidity and clearness of style displayed in the text are such as we should expect from this able scholar, and the work will be indispensable to anyone studying the early civilization of Latium.

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*A Grammar of the Greek New Testament in the Light of Historical Research.* By A. T. ROBERTSON. Third Edition. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1919. Pp. lxxxvi+1454. \$7.50.

The publication of a third edition of Professor Robertson's *Grammar* only five years after its first appearance bears renewed evidence of the fact that it has filled a real want and that it already has displaced its predecessors and

<sup>1</sup> C. Densmore Curtis, *Ancient Granulated Jewellery*, in *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome*, I (1917), 63-85, Pls. 16-19.

<sup>2</sup> C. Densmore Curtis, in *Diss. Pontif. Accad.*, Series 2, XIII (1919).

become a necessary part of the equipment of every New Testament scholar, as it will be for at least a generation to come. This is due on the one hand to the reworking of New Testament grammar in the light of modern discoveries. It represents the abandonment of the theory that New Testament Greek is to be explained as a Hebraistic corruption of classical Greek, but interprets the same as a stage in the real organic development of the Greek language, namely as an offshoot of the vernacular *kouv̄y*, as is shown by the papyri and ostraca. The writer draws on these and the inscriptions as well as the classical Greek literature and the modern Greek to fix the place of the New Testament linguistic phenomena. On the other hand Professor Robertson's book improved on his predecessors in its wonderful comprehensiveness. He has treated almost every conceivable aspect of the New Testament language, including such as are usually more or less neglected, as the syntax of prepositions and particles. He has worked through and cited an immense number of modern authorities on the various questions discussed, so that his grammar is a practically complete storehouse of references to the literature of New Testament grammar and allied subjects.

It was not to be expected that a third edition of so large a work, following so soon on the first two, should show any change in the plan and character of the whole. In its merits as well as faults it is practically identical with the first edition. Not only are the just-mentioned characteristics in evidence, but there is also the same uncertainty of the writer's attitude toward comparative grammar, the book sometimes appearing as a comparative grammar of the Greek language with special emphasis on the New Testament, sometimes as a New Testament grammar with historical "sidelights." There is the same occasional hastiness in citing authors that are antiquated or in misinterpreting authorities as when Thumb and Strabo are made sponsors for the statement (p. 53) that there were Ionic-Attic and Doric-Aeolic *quasi-koines* before the days of Alexander. There is occasionally the same misleading confidence of judgment on questions about which at best we can only surmise as in the statement that the genitive was originally the specifying case (p. 493) and the accusative denoted expansion (pp. 466 f.). It is to be regretted that the author has not found it possible to rewrite one part, which is the least satisfactory of the whole, namely the chapter on "Orthography and Phonetics," with its complete confusion of the point of view of spelling and pronunciation and its want of clearness as to what orthographical changes really did indicate. Cf., e.g., the remark about etacism as a counterpart to iotaism (p. 191), or the paragraph on "The Changes with *a*," particularly the remark that the baby's first sound is *a*, which is of course irrelevant as well as not true, unless by *a* is meant not I.E. *a* but modern English *a*.

Aside from the greater attractiveness of the exterior of the third edition due to using a better grade of paper, there are the following changes. For the sake of greater accessibility of the material there is added a table of contents and the Greek word index is doubled in size. In order to bring the

book up to date the literature which has appeared in the interval between the first and third editions has been listed in "Additional Bibliography." Discussion of such literature as well as modifications of the author's views appears in the "Addenda to the Third Edition," which also contain a number of valuable statistical tables prepared by Mr. H. Scott, of Birkenhead, England. There is also an index of subjects and of quotations of the Addenda, and the general Index of Quotations has been corrected and reprinted. All of this represents an addition of about 150 pages. In the text there are about a thousand minor changes, corrections of typesetters' mistakes, misspelled words, and other minor errata. Although a few of these have escaped the author's vigilance, as "Hist." for "Phil." (p. 536, n. 6), or Goth. *he* for *hwe* (p. 249, l. 12 from below), yet on the whole the purging of errors has been done thoroughly, and the third edition is as accurate as can be expected of a book of such size and complexity.

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